

The Chain of Light

Tazkira

Masha'ikh-e-Qaadiriyyah
Razviyah



40th Noor

Raeesul Ulama, Hujjatul Islam Hazrat Maulana

Haamid Raza Khan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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40th Noor

*Raeesul Ulama, Taajul
Atqiya, Hujjatul Islam
Hazrat Maulana
Haamid Raza Khan*



His Position in The Silsila: Raeesul Ulama, Taajul Atqiya, Shaykh ul Muhaditheen, Hujjatul Islam Hazrat Allama Maulana Haamid Raza Khan ﷺ is the fortieth Imam and Shaykh of the Silsila Aaliyah Qaadiriyyah Barakaatiyah Razviyah Nooriyah.

His Name : According to the family tradition, he was given the name Muhammed during his Aqeeqa, the value of which in Arabic numerals is nine two. His was affectionately called Haamid Raza, and his title is Hujjatul Islam.

His Brief Genealogy: Hujjatul Islam ﷺ is the son of the Mujaddid of the fourteenth Century, A'la Hazrat Ash Shah Imam Ahmed Raza Khan Qaadiri Barakaati ﷺ, who was the son of Hazrat Allama Maulana Naqi Ali Khan ﷺ, who was the son of Maulana Raza Ali Khan ﷺ.

His Education: He attained his knowledge at the feet of his blessed father, Sayyiduna A'la Hazrat Azeem ul Barkat ﷺ. He attained proficiency in the fields of Hadith, Islamic Jurisprudence, Tafseer etc. and graduated with distinctions at the tender age of nineteen. His blessed father admired Hujjatul Islam for his sincerity and dedication in gaining knowledge. A'la Hazrat ﷺ loved him so dearly, that he said:

'Hamidum min'ni Wa Ana Min Haamid'
'Haamid is from me and I am from Haamid.'

Initiation into the Spiritual Order: Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was the Mureed and Khalifa of Noorul Aarifeen, Hazrat Sayyid Shah Abul Husain Ahmad-e-Noori ﷺ. His Spiritual Master was from amongst the great Masha'ikh of Marehrahs Mutaahirah. Hazrat Abul Husain Ahmad-e-Noori ﷺ had immense love for his beloved disciple and guided him with his rays of spiritualism along the path of mysticism. Hazrat Noori Mian ﷺ was the

Mureed and Khalifa of Khaatimul Akaabir Hazrat Sayyid Shah Aale Rasool Marehrwi ﷺ who was the Peer-o-Murshid of A'la Hazrat, Azeem ul Barkat ﷺ. He was also blessed with Khilaafat by Sayyiduna A'la Hazrat ﷺ.

His Features: Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a very handsome personality. He was very fair in complexion and his face shone like a bright light. All those who saw him could not compare him to others they had seen.

His Excellence: He is the eldest son of Alaa Hazrat Imam Ahmed Raza Khan Fazil-e-Bareilly ﷺ. He was the image of his father in looks, and the true successor of his blessed father. His personality was a shining example of the Truth of Islam. In addition to his inner spiritual beauty, Almighty Allah has blessed him with outer beauty as well. All those who saw Hujjatul Islam have said that never have they seen in their era, such a handsome and beautiful personality. Scores of non-Muslims accepted the pure religion of Islam only by looking at his blessed face. The excellence of his handsomeness was such, that anybody who saw him would say, '*Haaza Hujjatul Islam*' meaning, '*This is the Proof of Islam*'. When Hujjatul Islam ﷺ travelled to the Holy cities of Makkatul Mukarramah and Madinatul Munaw'wara for Hajj and Ziyaarah, he was blessed with meeting great scholars such as Hazrat Shaykh Sayyid Husain Dab'baagh ﷺ and Sayyidi Maaliki Turki ﷺ. After meeting Hujjatul Islam ﷺ, both these learned scholars said: '*From the Learned and Talented Personalities in India, we have never met anybody that was more fluent and commanding in the Arabic Language, than Hujjatul Islam.*'

He was the combination of many inner spiritual qualities. He was not only a great scholar, but he was the best teacher of his time. He was famous for his lectures on the topics of Hadith and Tafseer. He held a unique position in the command of the Arabic Language. He was an excellent poet and his poetry was pure and gentle. His poems (Naats) were written in the deep

love of the Holy Prophet Muhammed Mustafa ﷺ. He served the Maslak-e-Ahle Sunnat, and the Silsila-e-Aaliyah Qaadiriyyah Barakaatiyah Razviyah with complete sincerity and humility. He spent his entire life in striving for the upliftment of the Muslim Ummah.

His Blessed Habits : Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a bright example of his pious predecessors and his illustrious forefathers. He possessed a beautiful character and all good habits. He was a very pleasant and gentle person, and would always smile when he spoke to anyone. His respect for the elders and love for children was one of his blessed qualities. He always lowered his gaze when in conversation, or when walking in the street.

He spent most of his time in the recitation of Durood Shareef, and it was for this reason, that many had witnessed him recite Durood aloud even when he was asleep. Hujjatul Islam ﷺ, like his blessed father strongly opposed the British and their allies. He was always firm in his belief and never compromised his principles, which were based on the Quran and Hadith.

His Humility : Due to his humbleness, his dress was also the same. Notwithstanding his status and knowledge his lifestyle remained the epitome of simplicity. Even though he was a great scholar and the son of the Mujaddid of the Century, he never showed any pride over his knowledge. He respected all the Ulama and Masha'ikh and humbled himself in their presence. His humbleness was another example of his exemplary character. An example of his humbleness can be determined from the following statement of Qutbe Madinah Hazrat Shaykh Zia'ud'deen Madani ﷺ who was amongst the esteemed disciples and Khulafa of A'la Hazrat ﷺ: *Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a very bright and handsome personality. He was such a humble person, that when I would journey from Madinatul Munawarah to Bareilly Shareef, he would be such an excellent host,*

that he would even take a cloth and personally shine my shoes. He never allowed anyone else to serve me and he would personally serve my meals to me. I have difficulty expressing the extent of his hospitality. When I would prepare to return for Madinah Shareef, he would humbly say, ‘Please Convey my Salutations in the Exalted Court of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah ﷺ, and pray that He invites me to the Holy City.’

*‘Ab to Madine Le Bula Ghumbad-e-sabz De Dikha
Haamid-o-Mustafa Tere Hind Me He Ghulaam Do’*

His Blessed Character : Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a radiant personality. Likewise, his character was also admirable.

He was exemplary in every way, be it in looks, habits, character, knowledge, piety, actions and in words. He was always generous and merciful. Not only did those who knew him praise his character, but those who opposed him were also forced to accept the blessed nature of his character. Even though he was very gentle and kind, he became very firm and strong against those who insulted Allah and His Rasool ﷺ.

For those who were true servants of Allah and His Rasool ﷺ, he was like a rose, which brings pleasure at all times, and for the enemy of Allah and His Rasool ﷺ he was a naked sword.

When Shab-e-Baraat would approach, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ would ask for forgiveness and pardon from all those around him. He was so sincere in this, that he would even ask forgiveness from children, servants and his disciples by saying: ‘*If I have been the cause of any pain to you, then please forgive me, and if I owe anything to anybody, then please inform me.*’

Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was an excellent example of ‘*Al Hubbu Lil Laahi Wal*

Bughzu fillah' (Love for the sake of Allah and Hate for the sake of Allah) and '*Firm against the disbelievers and gentle towards your own*'. Hujjatul Islam ﷺ showed much love and gentleness towards his students and disciples, and every one of his mureeds felt that he was the most loved of Hujjatul Islam's mureeds.

Once Hujjatul Islam ﷺ had just arrived home from a lengthy train journey and was still seated on the carriage on which he arrived. A person who lived in Biharipur Bareilly arrived and mentioned that his elder brother was a Mureed of Hazrat and he was very ill and was wishing to see his Peer. The person mentioned to Hujjatul Islam ﷺ that he had come to Hazrat's home for many days and then left sadly when he was told that Hazrat was out on a journey and had not yet arrived. When Hujjatul Islam ﷺ heard this, he did not even get off the carriage, but summoned his younger son Hazrat Nu'mani Mian ﷺ and asked him to remove the luggage. He then told him to inform all at Hazrat's home that he was on his way to visit a sick person. With this, he immediately went to the home of his ailing Mureed and comforted him in his time of ailment and need. *Subhaan'Allah!*

On another occasion, one of the mureeds of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ who was a loyal disciple but possessed a bad temper had invited Hazrat to his home for a meal. Due to unforeseen circumstances, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was delayed and reached the home of the Mureed, which was in Banaras, after quite some time. The Mureed who saw that Hazrat had not come to his invitation became upset, and locked the door of his home and left with his family. When Hazrat arrived, he saw that the door of the house was locked and the people of the house were away. Any other person would be annoyed at this type of behaviour of a Mureed, but Hujjatul Islam ﷺ knew the disposition of his disciple and without even the slightest disappointment or anger, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ returned home with a smile

on his face. After sometime, when Hujjatul Islam ﷺ met this Mureed, and the disciple showed his dissatisfaction, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ still spoke to him with love and apologized for the inconvenience. The Mureed on seeing the humbleness of his Master immediately humbled himself in the Court of his Shaykh and showed more respect and love than ever. Subhaan'Allah!

The above-mentioned incidents verily open the chambers of the heart and soul, bringing freshness to our Imaan. Hujjatul Islam ﷺ loved both the young and the elderly dearly. He showed deep respect for the learned scholars as we have learnt from Qutbe Madinah ﷺ. From amongst the Ulama, he had much respect for Hazrat Ashrafi Mian, Sadrul Afaadil Maulana Naeemudeen Muradabadi, and Sadrush Shariah Maulana Amjad Ali Razvi, Sher Bashai Ahle Sunnat Maulana Hashmat Ali Khan, and his son-in-law and Khalifa Maulana Taqadus Ali Khan ﷺ.

He also had great respect for Haafiz-e-Millat Maulana Shah Hafiz Abdul Aziz ﷺ, who was the founder and Rector of Al Jami'atul Ashrafiyah Arabic University (Mubarakpur). It was on the invitation of Huzoor Hafiz-e-Millat ﷺ that Hujjatul Islam ﷺ made his first visit to Al Jami'atul Ashrafiyah accompanied by his younger son Hazrat Nu'mani Mian ﷺ in 1334 Hijri.

His Piety And Firmness On Shariah : Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a very pious and Allah fearing personality. Whenever he gained any free time from his propagation and other works, he spent this time in the Remembrance of Allah (Zikrullah) and in sending Durood and Salaams upon the Holy Prophet Muhammed Mustafa ﷺ.

Once there was an abscess on his body, that was very painful and

according to the advice of the doctors, needed to be removed. The doctor who was to do the procedure informed Hujjatul Islam ﷺ that he needed to give him anaesthetic, so that the procedure could be done. Hujjatul Islam ﷺ refused to take any type of anaesthetic or anything to even numb the area of the operation by saying that he was not prepared to allow anything with alcohol into or on his body. The doctor informed Hazrat that there was no other way to do the procedure, as the absence of anaesthetic would cause him unbearable pain during the procedure. The procedure was finally performed, lasting more than an hour, without any anaesthetic. Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ during this time did not show any signs of discomfort and passed through the entire procedure reciting Durood-e-Paak.

After the procedure, the doctor was completely impressed by the firmness and Taqwa (piety) of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ. Allahu Akbar!

Services Rendered : Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a great orator, an admirable teacher and a learned Aalim. His life was spent in serving the Deen of Almighty Allah, by propagating Islam, Defending the Exalted pedestal of Prophethood and educating the Muslim masses in accordance with the Pristine teachings of the Quran and the Hadith. This was the real goal in his life. He lived for the sake of the Protection of Islam and Muslims. He passed from this mundane world, upholding the flag of Islam. He was a great teacher as he was taught by none other than his blessed father, Imam Ahmed Raza Khan ﷺ who was proud of his blessed son. For the purpose of strengthening the Maslak-e-Ahle Sunnat Wal Jama'at, Hujjatul Islam travelled to every corner of his country teaching Muslims and instilling in them the Obedience of Allah and His Rasool ﷺ. He debated and refuted openly the Wahabis and all other false sects that were insulting Almighty Allah and His Rasool ﷺ. He saved the Muslim masses from the destructive forces of dubious politicians, and during the Shudhi

Tahreek (A movement of the disbelievers to convert unsuspecting Muslims to disbelievers), he strongly opposed this movement and struggled for the protection of the Imaan of the Muslims.

His Political Insight And Support Of The Truth : By being well informed regarding the political situation in his time, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ became well versed with the schemes of the dubious politicians. He guided the Muslims out of the ruthlessness of the political arena. He was also prepared to challenge and refute all those so-called Ulama and Muslim Leaders who were using Islam as a bargaining tool to gain political success. He had no fear for any person no matter what his political standing was. A'la Hazrat Imam Ahmed Raza Khan ﷺ had passed a fatwa against Maulana Abdul Baari Sahib Farangi Mahali due to certain of his political manoeuvres and major errors. The very same Maulana Abdul Baari hosted a massive conference in Lucknow to protest against the actions of the Najdi Government that was bulldozing the Mazaars of the Sahaba of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. Hujjatul Islam ﷺ with a few others learned Ulama, journeyed to Lucknow under the auspices of 'Jama'at-e-Raza-e-Mustafa'. On their arrival, they were given a hero's welcome by Maulana Abdul Baari and numerous other Ulama. When Maulana Abdul Baari approached to shake the hand of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ, he pulled his hand back and said: '*As long as my blessed father's fatwa is on you, and until you do not repent, I am not prepared to meet with you.*'

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Baari Farangi Mahali (rahmatullah alaih) seeing the firmness of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ immediately repented sincerely at the hands of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ and said: '*Whether my dignity remains or not, I do not care. I repent in the fear of Almighty Allah, as I have to present myself in His Court. Let it be known, that, whatever Imam Ahmed Raza Khan wrote is the truth and the fact.*'

His Firmness and Fearlessness in Implementing Islamic Law: An official Conference (at Government level) was held in Lucknow concerning new laws that were to be gazetted by the Government concerning Muslim Marriages and Divorce. Hujjatul Islam ﷺ and Maulana Taqaddus Ali Khan (rahmatullah alaih) were representatives from Bareilly Shareef at this conference. Many shi'ite and najdi Molvis were also present at this conference. Shah Sulaiman (Chief Justice of the High Court of India) and the son-in-law of Maulana Abdul Baari Farangi Mahali, Janaab Abdul Waali were also amongst the representatives. During the debate on the issues of Islamic Marriages and divorce, Hujjatul Islam uprooted all those with new ideas from their places, with his immense knowledge, wisdom and debating skills. After this debate, the decision in this matter was made based on the argument presented by Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ. Whenever faced with such situations, Huzoor Hujjatul Islam always stood by the Laws of Shariah and never compromised the Teachings of the Shariah. In 1935, a Conference was held in Muradabad to address the religious, social, political and financial position of the Muslims in India. Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was appointed the Head of this conference. During this conference, he delivered a lecture explaining all of the above topics to the Muslims masses. This lecture inspired the Muslims to take a firm stand for the sake of Islam.

Authority In The Command Of Language : Huzoor Hujjatul Islam's ﷺ command of the Arabic language was worthy of praise and admiration. His Arabic was praised by both the Ulama of Indo-Pak Subcontinent and Arabia. Once Qutbe Madinah ﷺ presented a book written by himself on Knowledge of the Unseen to Hujjatul Islam, during the physical lifetime of A'la Hazrat ﷺ, so that he may write a foreword to the book. The Foreword written by Hujjatul Islam ﷺ in the Arabic language was so well written that Qutbe Madinah ﷺ was astounded. Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ also wrote the translation and commentary of the world renowned Ad Daulat

ul Makkiyah, which was written in eight hours by A'la Hazrat ﷺ on the topic of Ilme Ghaib.

Once, Hazrat Hujjatul Islam ﷺ had to go to Darul Uloom Mueeniyah in Ajmer Shareef as an Examiner during the final examinations. While in Ajmer Shareef, Hazrat Maulana Mu'eenudeen Saahib Ajmeri (rahmatullah alaih) requested Hujjatul Islam to write something concerning the Darul Uloom. Hazrat agreed and said that he knew three languages namely, Urdu Arabic and Persian, and that he would write in whatever language was necessary. During this time, Maulana Mu'eenudeen was not very well versed with the immense knowledge possessed by Hujjatul Islam, so he suggested jokingly that the article should be written in Arabic. Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ immediately wrote an article of numerous pages in the Arabic language, while the learned Maulana looked on. After some time, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ handed the article over to the learned Maulana who perused through the document in amazement. After Hujjatul Islam ﷺ handed over the article, he left. When Maulana Mu'eenudeen sat down to translate the document, he found that the Arabic language in which the article was written was so pure and deep, that he could not even understand many of the words used. He had to search through advanced Arabic Dictionaries and books of the Arab Ulama to find the meanings to words used by Hujjatul Islam ﷺ in the article.

King Gawalyaar: Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ as we mentioned earlier was a possessor of great beauty, and many travelled just to make Ziyaarah of his blessed face. It has been stated that he once went to a place called Gawalyaar. For as long as he stayed there, the King of Gawalyaar (a hindu) used to come daily to make Ziyaarah of the blessed face of Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ.

Once Hujjatul Islam ﷺ arrived home from a journey. At the railway station was Ata'ullah Bukhari.

On seeing Hujjatul Islam ﷺ he enquired concerning him, and was informed by the people that this was Hujjatul Islam Maulana Shah Haamid Raza Khan ﷺ who was the son and Successor of A'la Hazrat Imam Ahmed Raza Khan ﷺ. Ata'ullah Bukhari then said: '*I have seen many Molvis, but I have seen none as handsome and bright as him.*'

Hajj And Ziyaarat : Almighty Allah had blessed Hujjatul Islam with the opportunity of visiting the Haramain Sharifain for the purpose of Hajj and Ziyaarah. He travelled for his first Hajj in 1323 (1905) with his blessed father Imam Ahmed Raza Khan ﷺ. This was an elevated Hajj for him, and was a journey of much learning and experience. It was during this Hajj, that he put together 'Ad Daulat ul Makkiyah bil Maadatil Ghaibiya', which was written on this journey by A'la Hazrat ﷺ. The most important part of this journey was Hujjatul Islam's ﷺ visit to the Exalted Court of his and our Beloved Master, The means of Creation Hazrat Ahmad-e-Mujtaba Muhammed Mustafa ﷺ. He relished the opportunity to be present in the Court of Holy Prophet Muhammed ﷺ. Almighty Allah blessed Hujjatul Islam ﷺ with his second Hajj in 1334 Hijri.

Hujjatul Islam's Visit To Pakistan : In 1925, Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ visited Pakistan, as a representative at the Annual Conference held under the Banner of 'Hizbul Ahnaaf'. During this visit, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ gave a challenge of Munaazira (debate) to the deobandis. At the very last moment, when the debate was about to commence, the deobandis made a lame excuse and refused to debate with Hujjatul Islam ﷺ.

Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ also met with the poet and philosopher Dr Iqbal. When Hujjatul Islam ﷺ informed him of the corrupt and blasphemous beliefs of the deobandis, he was astonished and replied by saying: ‘These are such blasphemous statements made by these people, why is the sky not falling on them. The sky should fall on such blasphemous (persons).’

It was during this journey, that a very important event took place. While Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was in Lahore, a young man who was at that time studying at an English school, would visit Hujjatul Islam ﷺ daily. Everybody else came to ask questions, or request Taweez etc. but this young man would come daily, sit silently and look at the face of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ. When just a few days were left for Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ to return to India, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ asked his reason for coming to visit him daily and yet not requesting anything. The young man replied by saying that his only request was to accompany Hujjatul Islam ﷺ back to India and become his student in attaining knowledge of Deen. Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ on hearing the request of the youngster was very pleased and immediately agreed to take him with. This young man studied with great sincerity, respect and dedication at the feet of Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ and qualified with distinctions as an Aalim and Muhadith. This young boy grew up to be none other than the world renowned Muhadith-e-Azam Pakistan Maulana Sardaar Ahmad (rahmatullah alaih) who later became the Leader of the Muslims in Lahore. This was definitely the Karam of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ on Muhadith e Azam Pakistan that led him to being one of the Greatest Scholars of Hadith in Pakistan.

Socio-Economic Services : Hujjatul Islam ﷺ served the Muslim Ummah in various ways. He encouraged them to become self-sufficient and not remain labourers and slaves of the West. In 1925 he held a conference in Muradabad under the banner of ‘All India Sunni Conference’, in which he explained to the Muslims the importance of being self-sufficient. He

delivered an inspiring lecture in which he pointed out the importance of Muslims strengthening their financial positions and removing themselves from dependency. A few excerpts from his lecture are being quoted below: ‘Our only means of income today is as labourers or as public servants. The situation has become so bad, that even the Hindu Nawaabs do not employ Muslims anymore. As for jobs in government, our applications never seem to reach the proper authorities, and even if they do, it takes years to process, by which time; a person is soaked in debt. By the time he receives a job, his debts are so vast that the meagre government salary is not enough to pay off these debts. Even if he gets the job, then because of the large numbers of hindus in high positions, he is always being watched (and can be removed for a minor reason). We must realise that our incomes should not be confined to such jobs. We should learn different trades and gain expertise in various fields. We should start businesses and factories, so that our socio-economic conditions may be strengthened. Today all our certificates and diplomas are not accepted. We do not have the proper finances to educate our children. If we had some type of profession or trade, then today we would not have been dependant like the way we are. Today, if a person loses his job, him and his family are destroyed, as he has no other means of dependable income. We should now completely forget the thought of labouring. Labouring has never given success to any nation in the world. Muslims should become professionals and tradesman if they wish to gain economic and financial stability.’

Shudhi Movement : This was a movement of the Hindus to convert unsuspecting Muslims to disbelievers, by using political and financial influence. It was during this time, that Hujjatul Islam رض protected the Imaan of the Muslims and saved thousands of Muslims from becoming Murtads. He informed the Muslims of the evil schemes of the Kufaar in the following words: ‘The movement of converting the Muslims by the ‘shudhi’ is now not only in the main states, but they have now spread their false movement throughout the country. They are using their schemes in the whole of India and

are taking advantage of ignorant and unsuspecting Muslims. Huge groups of people are being destroyed and caught in their web of deceit. Muslims do not have many institutes and organisations to combat this corruption, and wherever there are organisations, then due to a lack of correspondence, they are either not well informed, or do not have the expertise to cope with this dangerous problem. Unless Ulama are summoned from other parts of the country to combat this problem in the affected areas, there will be no success. I already have experience in such situations, and it must be known that these movements of infidelity destroy the propagation work of Muslims. I have been to the affected areas, where thousands of rupees have been given to Muslims to sell their Imaan and they have been promised positions and power. In such places, all that I could use were the words of the Beloveds, reminding Muslims of our religion, and the fear of Allah. This seemed to be the only medicine for those with the illness of weak Imaan. This method was so successful, that the Muslim youth that were being misled immediately repented and kicked away the promises of wealth and power given to them by the disbelievers, and became obedient to the words of Allah and His Rasool ﷺ.

Concerning Unity with other Groups, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ said: ‘Whenever Sunnis decide to call for unity with others (non-Sunnis), they should first remember the opposition from their own. What reason is there to try to unite with those who spend their days and nights scheming to undermine the Ahle Sunnat and increasing their number of mislead followers? Our true brothers have not allowed such movements to be successful. Remember! If these other groups were on Haq, then there would have been no need for them to leave the mainstream and form their own firqas (groups). An example of this is the newly formed Khilaafat committee, which used the front support of the Khilaafat movement to call for unity. Even in this Committee, there is a joint Union of the so-called Jami’atul Ulama, which is made up of a majority of wahabis, Ahle Hadith and ghayr muqallids. This forefront was only used to win the support of the Sunnis on the name of Unity, but it is the same group of people that are openly opposing the

Beliefs of the Ahle Sunnah. I received a letter from Molvi Ahmad Mukhtar, who is the President of Jami'atul Ulama Bombay in which he writes that the huge amounts of money have been collected from the Muslim community and with this, two hundred thousand copies of Taqwiyatul Imaan (this book has been written by Isma'eel Dehlwi, who in it has made statements of blasphemy against the Holy Prophet Muhammed ﷺ) have been printed and distributed free. Now I ask, should we now join and unite with such groups? It is definitely a means of destruction. It is with our own finances that our very religion is being destroyed'

Importance Of Education : Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ had a deep feeling for the importance of knowledge. He spent much time encouraging students and parents alike, to attain knowledge. He tried his utmost to explain the importance of education for females. He travelled throughout India trying to instil the importance of educating females in the hearts of the Muslim Ummah. His words were heeded and opened the doors of religious learning for many females throughout the country. During his talk at the Muradabad Conference, he said: *'It is also of utmost importance, to have educational institutes for females. In Addition to religious education, they should be taught simple home economics, such as dressmaking etc. that they would be able to do from their homes. However in doing this, there must be strict adherence to the laws of pardah.'*

His speech at the Muradabad Conference inspired the hearts of many. In reality what he did, was '*to gather the ocean into a jar*', so that everybody understood the point that he was making in a simple fashion.

His Immense Love For Sayyiduna Rasoolullah ﷺ : Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ loved the Holy Prophet ﷺ dearly and his every action was in accordance with the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. Indeed how could he not be a true devotee, when he was groomed at the feet of The Greatest Devotee of His time, Sayyiduna A'la Hazrat ﷺ. His Haaziri at

Madinatul Munaw’wara was an important even in his life, when he had the opportunity of presenting himself before the Holy Prophet ﷺ. His love for the Holy Prophet ﷺ can be seen in his Naat, which he wrote in Praise of the Most Exalted of all Creation, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah ﷺ :

*Gunahgaro Ka Roze Mahshar Shafi-ul-anaam Hoga
Dulhan Shifa'at Banegi, Doolha Nabi Hoga*

*Para Hoo Me Unki Rah Guzar Me Pare Hi Rahne Se Kaam Hoga
Dil-o-jigar Farsh Raah Banenge Ye Deedae-e-ishq Khiraam Hoga*

*Unhi Ka Moo Sub Takenge Us Din Jo Wo Karenge Wo Kaam
Duhaa'i Sub Unki Dete Honge Unhi Kar Har Lub Pe Naam Hoga*

*Khuda Ki Marzi He Unki Marzi, He Unki Marzi Khuda Ki Marzi
Unhi Ki Marzi Ye Ho Raha He Unhi Ki Marzi Ye Kaam Hoga*

*Jidhar Khuda He Udhar Nabi He, Jidhar Nabi He Udhar Khuda He
Khudaayi Bhar Sub Idhar Phiregi Jidhar Wo Aali Maqaam Hoga*

*Ussi Tamana Me Dum Para He Yahi Sahaara He Zindagi Ka
Bula Lo Mujko Madina Sarwar Nahi to Jeena Haraam Hoga*

*Huzoor Roza Huwa Jo Haazir to Apni Saj Dhaj Ye Hogi Haamid
Khamida Sar Aankh Band Lub Par Mere Durood-o-salaam Hoga*

In addition to all his other exceptional qualities, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was a distinguished author of various books, which he wrote on many important topics. His immense knowledge can be gauged by perusing the books that he has written.

Some of the more renowned books are listed below:

1. As Saarimur Rabaani alaa Israaf Qaadiyani
2. Translation of Ad Daulat ul Makkiyah
3. Translation of Husaamul Haramain
4. Haashia Mulla Jalaal
5. Naatia Diwaan
6. Majmua Fataawa

His Karamaat : Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was also Saahib-e-Karaamat, meaning that he performed various miracles. His greatest Karaamat however, was his firmness on the Shariah and his adherence to the Sunnah of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. A few of Hazrat's Karaamats are being quoted for the sake of attaining blessings.

Karaamat As A Teacher : Once, a few teachers from the Madrassa decided to resign. They thought that they were indispensable and that none would be able to teach in their absence. The Karaamat of Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ was that he taught all the students all the subjects, with even more insight than was given by any other teacher. The scheme of the teachers failed hopelessly and even more students enrolled at the Madrassa after becoming aware of the high level of education being attained by students under the tutorship of Hujjatul Islam ﷺ.

The Grave Is In The Incorrect Place: Haji Muhammad Isma'eel bin Haji Abdul Ghaffaar Saahib reported that once Hujjatul Islam went to Madanpura. After Salaah, he was asked to make Faateha at the Mazaar of one of the Awliyah Allah whose Mazaar was on the Musjid property. Hazrat lifted his hands for Dua, and after a few moments moved back and said that the Grave in the Mazaar was not in its original place. The people were astounded and informed Hazrat that they had moved the spot of the actual grave slightly, due to the shortage of Saff space. Hazrat explained

to them that this was improper, and that it should be rectified.
Subhaan'Allah!

Removing Jin'naat: Hazrat was blessed with the mystical power of removing Jin and Aaseb (evil spirits). Once while Hazrat was in Banaras, many people heard of the mystical power possessed by him and thus crowds of people arrived to take his Duas.

He asked for some clothing of all those with such problems to be placed in front of him. He looked once at the clothing and then only removed a few and said, '*Only these people are affected, there is nothing wrong with the rest of them.*' He then prayed with the clothes in front of him, and in a few days, all those with these problems were fully cured.

Also during this time in Banaras, there was a person who had such a strong jinn controlling him that he used to run on the roofs of high buildings, late at night. His family was very worried and brought him to Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ, who made Dua for him.

The Jinn, which was affecting him immediately, made Tauba and left him, and the person was cured for good.

Unseen Wrath on A Deobandi Blasphemer: Hazrat Shaykh Abdul Ma'bood Jilaani Makki (rahmatullah alaih) states: '*When I visited Bareilly Shareef, A'la Hazrat Azeem ul Barkat ﷺ was writing the eleventh stanza of his famous Naat 'Wo Kamaal-e-Husne Huzoor he, ke Gumaan Naqs Jahaa Nahi'. As I am from the lineage of Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ I took this to be a good sign for me. While in Bareilly Shareef, I became very close to Huzoor Hujjatul Islam ﷺ and I had to accept that he was undoubtedly a Saahibe Karaamat. The reason I am saying this, is because, I left Bareilly Shareef and went to Delhi after sometime.*

In Delhi I had taken a place to stay, which was right next to where the deobandis

were having one of their gatherings. I could thus hear their lectures from my room. During a lecture session, one of their Molvis stood up and said the following in his lecture, This Maulana Haamid Raza is not Haamid, but he is Jaabid (Dumb).

After saying this, all those present witnessed that, that Molvi became dumb and could not speak anymore. A few moments after this, he fell to the ground and died an agonizing death. Those present at the gathering say that when he fell to the ground, he tried to say something but could not talk. He signalled for a pen and paper. Those in the gathering quickly brought him a pen and a paper, on which he wrote the following before dying, 'I repent for my disrespect towards Maulana Haamid Raza Khan.'

Mureeds And Khulafa : Huzoor Hujjatul Islam's mureeds run into a lengthy list both in India and abroad. Hazrat had many mureeds in Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Sultanpur, Bareilly and Kanpur. Hazrat also had many mureeds in other countries such as Pakistan and Zimbabwe. Amongst the names of his famous Students and Khulafa are the following:

1. Muhadith e Azam Maulana Sardaar Ahmad ﷺ
2. Huzoor Mujahid-e-Millat ﷺ
3. Hazrat Maulana Shah Rifaqaat Husain ﷺ
4. Hazrat Maulana Hashmat Ali Khan ﷺ
5. Hazrat Maulana Ibrahim Raza Khan (Jilani Mian B son of Hujjatul Islam) ﷺ
6. Hazrat Maulana Hammaad Raza Khan (Son of Hujjatul Islam) ﷺ
7. Hazrat Maulana Ahsaan Ali Saahib ﷺ
8. Hazrat Maulana Abdul Mustafa Saahib Azhari ﷺ
9. Hazrat Maulana Mufti Taqadus Ali Khan Saahib ﷺ
10. Hazrat Maulana Inaayat Muhammad Khan ﷺ
11. Hazrat Maulana Abdul Ghafoor Hazarwi ﷺ
12. Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Sa'eed Shibli ﷺ

13. Hazrat Maulana Wali-ur-Rahmaan Saahib 
14. Hazrat Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Mian Saahib Ashrafi 
15. Hazrat Maulana Abul Khaleel Anis A'lam Saahib 
16. Hazrat Maulana Qaari Fazle Karim Saahib 
17. Hazrat Maulana Razi Ahmed Saahib 
18. The famous poet Janaab Akhtarul Haamidi was also a disciple of Hujjatul Islam.

A brief synopsis of the lives of a few of Hujjatul Islam's close students is being quoted below for your perusal.

Muhadith-E-Azam Pakistan

He was amongst the most famous and most recognized students and mureeds of Hujjatul Islam  . Muhadith e Azam Pakistan Maulana Sardaar Ahmed (rahmatullah alaih) who was born in a village in Punjab in 1903 and was the son of Janaab Miraan Bakhsh. He had completed his primary and secondary education at an English school and had passed matric.

When he was in the second year of his tertiary education, he met Hujjatul Islam  during the Hizbul Ahnaaf Conference in Pakistan. Here he took a deep liking towards the great Saint, and later accompanied him to Bareilly Shareef and became his Mureed.

He studied with much sincerity and respect under the tutorship of his Peer-o-Murshid, and completed his education upto the book Kaafia at Darul Uloom Manzar e Islam (Bareilly Shareef). He then went to Darul Uloom Mueeniyah in Ajmer Shareef where he studied the rest of his course under the watchful eye of Khalifa-e-A'la Hazrat, Hazrat Allama

Sadrush Shariah ﷺ. In 1351 Hijri, he returned to Bareilly Shareef with Sadrush Shariah ﷺ where he completed his final examination and graduated with distinctions. In 1354 Hijri he debated against the notorious Molvi Manzoor Nu'mani and was blessed with success in this debate.

He taught for some time at Madressa Manzar e Islam, until Ghausul Waqt Huzoor Mufti-e-Azam Hind ﷺ, the younger son of A'la Hazrat ﷺ invited him to take up the position of the Principal of Madressa Mazhar-e-Islam in 1356 Hijri. He remained in this position until the independence of Pakistan.

After independence, he went to Lyallpur in Pakistan where he established Darul Uloom Mazhar-e-Islam. Hundreds of students from the entire Indo-Pak Subcontinent enrolled at his Madressa to gain knowledge. He passed away at 1.40am on the night of the first of Sha'baan 1382 Hijri.

There were more than four hundred thousand people in his Janaazah Salaah which was performed by Allama Abdul Mustafa Azhari (rahmatullah alaih), who was the son of Sadrush Shariah ﷺ and the brother of Muhadith-e-Kabeer Allama Zia-ul-Mustafa Saahib.

HUZOOR MUJAHID-E-MILLAT

حُزُورُ مُجَاهِدِ الْمَلَّاتِ

His name is Maulana Shah Muhammad Habeeb ur Rahmaan. He was born during Subho Saadiq on a Saturday, the 8th of Muharram 1322 in Dhaamnagar India. Hazrat Maulana Shah Abdul Manaan ﷺ gave him the name Habeeb ur Rahmaan. He is a direct descendant of Hazrat Sayyiduna Abbas ﷺ, the uncle of the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. His family had initially enrolled him at an English school, even though he had no enthusiasm for this. Hazrat was nine years old, when his father passed away. He thus divorced himself from secular education and commenced Islamic studies. He attained his early education at home. He later enrolled at Madressa Subhania in Ilahabad, and later in Jaamia Mueeniyah in Ajmer, where he attained knowledge under the distinguished tutorship of teachers like Maulana Naeemudeen Muradabadi ﷺ, who was the Khalifa of A'la Hazrat ﷺ, and the commentator of the 'Kanz ul Imaan' by A'la Hazrat ﷺ.

After graduating, he taught for some time at Jamia Naeemia Muradabad, which was the Madressa of Maulana Naeemudeen Muradabadi ﷺ. He was later appointed as the Principal of Madressa Subhania in 1934, where he taught Hadith, Tafseer and various other subjects. He was particularly well versed in the field of logistics and philosophy. He was an Allah fearing and pious personality. He kept fast from the age of nine, and was always in the remembrance of Allah. He was very kind, and gentle. He always cared for the downtrodden and the destitute. He used to travel India spreading the teachings of the Maslak e Ahle Sunnat in a very humble and beautiful way. Giving Muslims advice on the issues of Aqida and Deen was his most liked action. He founded a string of Institutes and Organizations throughout India. He was blessed with deep political and social knowledge. He gained blessings from great Scholars like Ashrafi

Mia, Qutbe Madinah and his Spiritual Master, Hujjatul Islam ﷺ. He was blessed with journeying for Hajj on various occasions. His first Hajj was in 1341 Hijri, second in 1955, third in 1959, forth in 1973, fifth in 1974, and in 1979, he was arrested by the Saudis and deprived of Hajj for not praying Salaah behind them. He was also blessed with the Ziyaarah of Baghdad Shareef twice.

He passed away at 5.45pm on a Friday, the 6th of Jamadil Ulaa 1401 Hijri co-inciding 13th March 1981 in Bombay. His Mazaar is in Orissa, India. The Names of a few of his famous Khulafa are as follows:

1. Hazrat Maulana Zahoor Hussaam
2. Hazrat Maulana Abdul Waheed Oriswi
3. Hazrat Maulana Abdur Rab Muradabadi
4. Hazrat Maulana Naeemullah Khan
5. Hazrat Maulana Sayyid Abbas Alawi Makki
6. Hazrat Maulana Mushtaq Ahmad Nizami (*Author of Khoon ki Ansoo*)

Huzoor Hujjatul Islam's Children: Almighty Allah blessed Hujjatul Islam ﷺ with two sons and four daughters. The names of his sons are:

1. Mufassir Azam Hazrat Ebrahim Raza Khan ﷺ also known as Jilani Mian. He is the distinguished father of Taajush Shariah Allama Mufti Mohammed Akhtar Raza Khan Qaadiri Azhari.
2. Nu'mani Mian, Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Ham'mad Raza Khan ﷺ

Wisaal : Hujjatul Islam ﷺ travelled from this world into the hereafter on the 17th of Jamadil Ulaa co-inciding with 23 May 1943 in the condition of Namaaz, in Tashahud position.

The demise of Hujjatul Islam was a sore loss to the entire Sunni community. A loss that was felt throughout the world, as the bright shining sun of A'la Hazrat ﷺ had come to set.

Janaazah: Hundreds of thousands of devotees and Mureeds gathered for his Janaazah Salaah, which was performed, by his Khalifa, Muhadith-e-Azam Pakistan, Maulana Sardaar Ahmad رحمۃ اللہ علیہ.

Mazaar-E-Paak : His Mazaar-e-Paak is beside his blessed father Sayyiduna A'la Hazrat ﷺ.

Every year during the Urs, thousands of devotees gather at his Mazaar to pay tribute, to a Faithful Servant of Allah, A True Devotee of the Prophet ﷺ and an Aalim and Saint of his time.

May Almighty Allah bless us with his Fuyooz and Barakaat always.
Aameen.